

THE COLORED VOTERS

Addressed by an Eloquent Orator
of Their Own Race

AT MARKET HALL, LAST NIGHT.

A Large Audience Hears a Powerful
Two Hours' Speech From Mr. F. B.
Stewart, of Harrisburg, Pa.—The
Tariff Issue Clearly, but Eloquently
and Forcibly Presented—"Negro
Domination" and Col. MacCorkle.
One of the Best Speeches Ever
Delivered Here.

Notwithstanding the inclement
weather there was a good attendance
at the meeting of the Ohio County
Colored Republican Club last night at
Market Hall. There was considerable
routine business to transact, but the
main purpose of the meeting was to
listen to the address of Mr. F. B. Stewart,
of Harrisburg, Pa., a colored orator
of great ability.

The seats were well filled when the
meeting was called to order and the
business was promptly disposed of,
among other things the election of Mr.
Green B. Jefferson as permanent secretary
of the club, the report of the com-
mittees on uniforms, solicitation of mem-
bership, drum corps, &c. Judging from
the splendid attendance last night, the
club gives promise of being one of the
most successful Republican organiza-
tions in the city. It is composed of a
fine looking body of men, every one of
whom is an earnest worker and enthu-
siastic Republican.

By the time the business was com-
pleted the hall was well filled, quite a
number of white people being in the
audience, and when the speaker of the
evening, Mr. Stewart, was introduced
he was greeted with enthusiastic ap-
plause. He was introduced by Presi-
dent Allensworth, as a promising young
attorney of Pennsylvania, and stepping
forward he immediately plunged into
the subject.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Stewart is a pleasant and grace-
ful speaker. He began by referring to
his visit to the state in 1888 and his
humble efforts to contribute to Republi-
can success. He had worked in the
southern portion of the state, and in
Hon. William L. Wilson's district. His
work in that district had been among
Mr. Wilson's colored constituents, who
he had boasted would vote for him. He
felt that his work had not been in vain,
for the colored voters Democrats had
ruined themselves they owned re-
mained true to the Republican faith
and Mr. Wilson came within an ace
of defeat.

He knew of nothing, so far as parties
are concerned, that has accomplished
anything in this country for its glory
save two parties—that of Washington
and that of Lincoln. All other parties
existed simply as incidental parties.
Every statute that is a monument to
the wisdom of parties is the child of
either the old Federal or the present
Republican party. The Democratic
party has done nothing. It is not the
party of Jefferson, though it claims to
be. It does not stand where Jackson
stood, though it claims to be a Jack-
sonian party. These men were types
of Americanism, and the Democratic
party is not and has not been of late
years a truly American party.

Mr. Stewart defined the issues that
divide the two great parties in this
campaign clearly and intelligently, ex-
plaining the difference between a tariff
for revenue only—free trade, and a tariff
for protection to American industries
and labor.

FACTS OF HISTORY.

He then rapidly but eloquently re-
viewed the history of the progress of
the country under all tariffs, from 1880
to the present. Before Washington's
inauguration this country knew nothing
of protection. We had then absolute
free trade and in addition Great Britain
had even prohibited the emigration to
America of skilled mechanics or the
importation of wool, lest the colonists
might build up industries. They even
prohibited by legislation the making of
horse shoes or shoes for the human
foot. Americans could only produce
from the soil the raw materials and
ship them to England where they were
made into manufactured products and
brought back and sold to Americans at
exorbitant prices.

So when the new government was
started, the first necessity to be met
was to encourage the establishment of
American manufacturing industries,
and to make this possible the first
American protective tariff law was en-
acted. We had attained independence
and took our place among the nations of
the earth, and this was the first step
toward making us the greatest nation
under the sun. This tariff encouraged
and fostered industries and provided a
revenue for the support of the govern-
ment. Mr. Stewart detailed the history
of the workings of the tariff, and com-
pared the results with the condition of
affairs and of the people before. He
dwelt upon this portion of the nation's
history because it afforded such a strik-
ing object lesson upon the very issue
that divides the parties to-day. His
presentation was eloquent and power-
ful.

He took up the constitutional ques-
tion and showed that the fathers of the
constitution themselves passed the first
tariff law for protection, not for revenue
only. They looked over the country
and saw no great industries, no devel-
opment of the vast mineral resources,
and they adopted the tariff for the de-
clared purpose of encouraging and fos-
tering these things. Yet our Demo-
cratic friends declare that a tariff for
protection (to encourage industries) is
unconstitutional!

EVER THE SAME.

There was one section of the country,
as now, the South, that was opposed to
the protective tariff—largely because it
trod on the toes of Johnny Bull, who
bought all the South's cotton. He then
showed how the war of 1812 was a com-
mercial war, growing out of Great
Britain's jealousy on beholding the
great prosperity due to the protective
tariff. Reviewing Jefferson's record as
a protectionist, Mr. Stewart rapidly
sketched the effect of all the tariff leg-
islation, keeping plainly in view the idea
that the South was ever for free trade,
because it was opposed to the encour-
agement of great manufacturing indus-
tries. Cotton was the only king the
South knew. True, they might have
been glad to see great cotton factories
built in the North, but they were sec-
tionally jealous and preferred to see
England manufacture cotton fabrics
from their product.

THE ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Every reduction of the tariff back of
1837 was followed by industrial depres-
sion. Then the tariff was increased and
business was good again. But the south
again looked with jealous eyes on the

growing prosperity of the north and to
maintain cotton's supremacy (the prod-
uct of slave labor) the tariff of '45 was
passed.

"I agree with Mr. MacCorkle that the
period of 1845 to 1860 was a prosperous
period, but it was the beginning of hell
for the Democratic party. Mr. MacCorkle
didn't speak of the great wars and re-
volutions in Europe which made a
great demand for our agricultural and
manufactured products. He said nothing
of the discovery of gold which set in
circulation fifty to sixty millions of
gold annually. He did not refer to all
the other unusual things that occurred,
and that when that ideal period passed,
down went the prosperity which had
temporarily been experienced in spite
of free trade. Mr. MacCorkle played
the demagogue and suppressed these
facts."

TRUE TO ITS RECORD.

Clearly and simply Mr. Stewart
led up to the defeat of the southern
free traders in 1860, which wiped out
free trade. Then having attempted to
throttle the industries of the country by
legislation for half a century the Demo-
cratic party resorted to arms. The re-
sult was the removal of another ele-
ment—the slave labor of the south—
which had threatened the industrial
prosperity of the country and com-
peted with free labor. The south was
not in favor of free white labor because
it inspired in the breast of the slave a
desire to be free—to be his own man.
He then reviewed the prosperity of the
country under Republican tariff laws.

Mr. MacCorkle had asked who was
the father of homesteads. Not the
Democratic party. Every time the
homestead bill came up in Congress
before the war, there was a bill to op-
pose it—to purchase Cuba, a slave terri-
tory. Finally when the homestead bill
passed it was vetoed by Buchanan, a
Democratic President. The homestead
bill, which gave to six million people
homes, many of them colored citizens,
was a Republican measure.

Mr. Stewart referred to Mr. Pendle-
ton's reference to the Pacific land
grants and declared that the result of
the grant had been the building of a
line which had connected the Atlantic
and the Pacific and wonderfully devel-
oped the interior of this vast continent.
Mr. Pendleton would have it that it
was unconstitutional to develop the
country.

MACCORKLE'S SPEECH.

He had heard hundreds of blatant
Democrats talk but he had never heard
one so regardless of truth and principle
as the would-be governor, MacCorkle.
MacCorkle appealed to the basest pas-
sions of men. He would array labor
against capital, and the effect of his
speech the other night was to cultivate
an anarchistic spirit. He is a wonder-
ful friend of the laboring man, but his
very talk demonstrates that he would
be the most cruel of taskmasters.
Hypocrisy breathed in every sentence.
How pitiful, according to his descrip-
tion, is the condition of the laboring
man. Compare it to the condition of
the colored laboring man of thirty years
ago. "If ever I heard a calamitous
wail it was from my friend MacCorkle."

Mr. Stewart proceeded to show at
length how little there is in the calamity
howls of the Democrats, describing the
great industrial and agricultural devel-
opment, increase of wealth, savings of
the working people, etc. Why didn't Mr.
MacCorkle tell his audience that under
Democratic rule the laboring people of
this country had but two hundred and
sixty million dollars in the savings
banks, while since the Republican
party's policy has prevailed the savings
have grown to two billions of dollars?
Mr. MacCorkle is one of those sort of
Democrats who would belaud the visi-
on of voters by throwing sand in their
eyes, but Mr. Stewart did not believe
the workmen of West Virginia could
be so blinded.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Mr. MacCorkle had, in his speech in
this city, paid particular attention to
the colored voter in West Virginia.
The colored people of this country had
had some experience under Democratic
control and they did not feel like trying
it over again. When had the Demo-
cratic party ever shown any love for the
colored man? What legislation had it
ever passed for his welfare? The Demo-
cratic candidate for governor is terri-
bly afraid of what he is pleased to call
"negro domination" in this state, all
because a few hundreds of them are
employed in the coal mines. He claims
they are being imported by Republicans
to crush out a white man's government.
What blatant demagoguery! The people
have nothing to fear from the negro.
He is willing to be ruled if ruled justly.
All he asks of the Democratic party is
his rights under the law and the consti-
tution of the land. If he commits a
crime he has a right to a fair trial, and
not to be strung up like a dog without
judge or jury. He asks to exercise his
right under the constitution to cast his
vote and have it honestly counted. Mr.
MacCorkle, the Democratic candidate,
in effect declares he has not that right.
The Republican party promises to guar-
antee it to him. The great industrial
forces which are at work in the south,
due to the Republican policy, insure
that the time is coming when the solid
south will split on the rock of protection
and the negro will have his vote cast
and counted.

Mr. Stewart reviewed at length the
condition of the negro where Demo-
crats have control and the history of
what the Republican party has done
for him, and predicted the future of his
race when years shall have passed and
it has advanced in education and civil-
ization. He painted a beautiful word
picture of the continent of Africa when
civilization shall have secured a foot-
hold and of the corresponding advance
of the colored race in America.

He closed urging the colored voters of
Ohio county to stand by the Republi-
can party and to see that every man
voted in November. "If there are any
of you who do not understand the in-
tricacies of the new system of voting, do
not let that deter you. Go to the polls
like men and acknowledge your igno-
rance. The law provides that the clerk
shall fix your ballot for you."

Mr. Stewart's two hours' speech was
frequently interrupted by enthusiastic
applause. It was truly a brilliant ef-
fort, and held the closest attention of
the big audience. Few campaign
speeches of greater power have ever
been delivered in Wheeling.

For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia,
Cramp and Colic there is no remedy
superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas'
Electric Oil.

Clearance Sale.

All odds and ends of Oxford Ties at
reduced prices. L. V. BLOND.

Special Excursions from Wheeling to
Pittsburgh Exposition.

September 15, 22, 24, 29, October 6,
8, 13, 20 the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati,
Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company
will sell excursion tickets at special low
round trip rates from Wheeling to
Pittsburgh, including coupon of ad-
mission to the Industrial Exhibition;
return portions valid two days from
date of sale.

Reduced rate tickets will also be sold
daily from September 7 to October 22,
inclusive. Apply to Pennsylvania line
ticket agent.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

The First Branch Fails to Show up
a Quorum.

WHILE THE SECOND BRANCH

Just Had One Over—The Latter Body
Only Succeeds in Disposing of Some
Applications for Liquor Licenses
and Some Aged Minutes and Ad-
journs Until This Evening—The
Stone Bridge Commission—Single
Trolley System.

The Second branch of Council met in
regular semi-monthly session last even-
ing. The following members answered
at roll call: Mr. President (Jepson),
Bailey, Copp, Craig, Hadlich, Kal-
bitzer, Klein, Morningstar, McGinley,
Robertson, Schuman, Vierheller, Wal-
ther, Warnecke, Weitzell and Zoeckler.
On motion of Mr. Hadlich the reading
of the minutes was suspended for the
purpose of taking up liquor licenses.
The petition of W. W. Ashworth for the
transfer of his license to Webb &
Conard, and for a rebate of his
license, the same to be applied to the
license of Webb & Conard, was
granted. The application of Webb &
Conard, with Charles Smith and Louis
Haller as sureties, was granted.
The license of Stoehr & Keitz was an-
nulled at their request. The applica-
tion of August Keitz for license with C.
W. Welty and Chas. Schmidt as sureties
was granted.

The regular order was then called for,
being the reading of the minutes. This
occupied some time, as the record of
the proceedings had not been read since
July 12.

As the first branch failed in obtaining
a quorum, at 8:50 it adjourned until
this evening, the second branch concur-
ring in the action.

The Stone Bridge Commission.

The stone bridge commission met
yesterday afternoon in the city engi-
neer's office, with the following members
present: Emsheimer, Hamilton, Graebe
and Zarnitz. Mr. Emsheimer was cho-
sen to preside. The main business dis-
cussed was the bill of Mr. Hallock,
which amounted to \$3,633. Of this
amount \$511 of it was expended in pay-
ing the street car track. One of the
members stated that the street car com-
pany ought to pay that, and when it
was suggested to recommend the bill of
Mr. Hallock, less the \$511, and he col-
lect from the street car company, the
contractor said he was not looking to
the street car company for pay but to
the commission which ordered the
work done. The commission finally
agreed to split the bill, and to collect
the \$511 from the street car company.
Mr. Hallock again said that he looked
to no party for his pay but the commis-
sion. He was assured that the com-
pany could be made pay, and if it
didn't, why the commission would, of
course, have to.

The Single Trolley.

The Council committee on streets,
alley and grades met last evening to
consider the ordinance allowing the
Wheeling Electrical Railway to change
from the double to the single trolley
wire. Mr. George Hook and Judge Ja-
cobs were present and explained the ob-
jects of the measure. Favorable action
was taken on the ordinance, but as
there was no quorum of Council no defi-
nite decision was arrived at.

TRACKLAYERS STRIKE

On the Electric Street Car Road—State-
ments From Both Sides.

Some excitement was raised yester-
day morning in the Eighth ward when
it became known that the large force of
trackmen employed in relaying the
tracks of the electric street car line had
suspended work at eight o'clock. When
the men made their appearance at the
usual hour to start to work, it was rain-
ing hard and they asked permission to
stop until the rain ceased, which was
granted. In the meantime they were
informed by the contractor that they
would have to work ten hours a day,
which the workmen declined to do,
stating that they only worked nine
hours for the city, receiving the same
wages, \$1.40 a day.

An INTELLIGENCER reporter tried to
find Mr. J. K. Jolly, the contractor, but
he had left and was not expected back
until to-day. In a conversation with
Mr. A. M. Jolly, one of the owners
of the road, he stated that the ques-
tion was not of wages but of time,
for the men must work ten hours in
order to have the road completed in a
certain time. "As I understand it the
contractor is willing to pay the extra
hour at the rate of 16 cents. We also
prefer to give the work to the laboring
men in this city, although we can hire
men at \$1.25 a day." It is claimed
by the workmen that they were only
offered \$1.50 for ten hours' work, and
are afraid their places will be filled by
men from Pittsburgh as soon as they
can be disposed of. A rumor was in
circulation last night that a number of
Italians had arrived for such purpose,
but it proved to be unfounded. A num-
ber were discharged Saturday and Mon-
day. One hundred and fifty-eight men
have engaged in the work. A few are
satisfied and will continue work, while
the majority are holding out. It is
hoped an amicable settlement will be
made as soon as possible.

ED. ALBINGER SKIPS

And Leaves Many Creditors Who Will
Mourn His Absence.

Ed Albinger some time ago leased the
Delmonico restaurant on Market street,
below Fourteenth street, from Mrs.
Shorts. Mr. Albinger seemed to be do-
ing a thriving business until late Mon-
day evening, when he did not show up.
It seems he took in money, but paid
none out. The representatives of a
butchering firm, to whom Albinger was
largely indebted, gave the cue when they
visited the restaurant late Monday
night and took all the meat out of the
ice chest they had sold Albinger, and
even went so far as to take a ham that
was boiling in the pot.

It appears that Albinger owes vari-
ous dealers in restaurant supplies, the
sum total of whose bills will amount to
\$300. He owed Mrs. Shorts, from whom
he leased the restaurant, \$25. That
lady on hearing the facts resumed
charge of the establishment yesterday,
and will conduct it hereafter.

There are intimations that Mr.
Albinger's difficulties are intimately if
not remotely connected with a woman.
Eyes scientifically tested for glasses
without charge by Professor Shest, cor-
ner Main and Eleventh street, the only
exclusive Optician in the state.

L. S. Goodells dry goods the cheapest.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Matters of Minor Moment in and about
the City.

LAWRENCE CLARK was arrested yester-
day by Officer Fahy for violation of
the garbage ordinance.

OFFICER DESMOND yesterday caught
Christ Cline trying to navigate with
one of his celebrated jags. Cline will
have to tell the mayor about it this
morning.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER SPRAGUE reports
that the city is being cleaned up as
rapidly as possible. He says that 900
notices have been sent out, and that
the persons addressed would better pay
attention to them.

JACK DEVINNEY, who was implicated
in the robbery of Herbert Bowman,
was brought from Ohio yesterday by
Chief McNichol and lodged in jail. He
will have a hearing before Justice
Phillips next Monday.

The Council Committee on Equaliza-
tion and Appeals will meet at the public
building this evening at 7:30 o'clock.
This meeting is not for the purpose of
hearing complaints, but to fix the dates
for considering appeals.

CHIEF OF POLICE McNICHOI, had an
Italian before him yesterday who was
accused by a brother countryman of
robbing him of \$7. With the aid of an
interpreter the accused withdrew his
complaint and the accused was allowed
to depart.

In the article in yesterday's INTELLI-
GENCER in regard to the reunion of
"Shield's Old Division" at Washington,
a mistake was made in crediting the
Eleventh West Virginia Infantry to
that division. It should have been the
First West Virginia.

The following marriage licenses were
issued by County Clerk Hook yester-
day: John W. Ray and Mattie M.
Linna, both natives of Washington
county, Pa., and residents of Ohio
county; Samuel R. McPhee, a native of
Europe, and Mary Jane Smith, a native
of McKeesport, Pa.

There was a jolly gathering of people
at the residence of Mrs. Henry Pfug,
Eighteenth street, last evening, the oc-
casion being the celebration of the
forty-ninth anniversary of her birth.
Mrs. Pfug knows how to entertain her
friends, and it is hardly necessary to
state that her reputation was sustained
last night. Appetizing refreshments
were served.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Strangers in the City and Wheeling Folks
Abroad.

Mr. Charles Medick, of the Eighth
ward, is visiting in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Frank Vierheller, of Parkers-
burg, is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of the treasury
department, is visiting relatives in the
city.

Earl W. Oglebay, of Cleveland, and
C. W. Young, of Charleston, are at the
McLure.

Miss Ora Bartlett, of Pittsburgh, Pa.,
is visiting Miss Gertrude Fisher, of 91
Fourteenth street.

J. H. Krees, O. E. Painter, J. M.
Hindman and Wm. Kelly, of Sisters-
ville, stopped at the Behler.

Mr. Joe Handlan, of Minneapolis,
who is engaged in the practice of law in
that city, is visiting his old home.

Mr. B. J. Miraben, formerly of this
city, but who is now pleasantly located
in Chicago, is visiting friends here.

Ed. Plant, a prominent young druggist
of Pittsburgh, was in the city yester-
day, shaking hands with old friends.

Mr. David Gutman and wife returned
home yesterday from a very pleasant
trip to Europe, barring the detention
in quarantine.

J. Clarke and F. E. Clarke, of New
Martinsville, C. F. Ward, of New Cum-
berland, and B. G. Moore, of Proctor,
registered at the Stamm.

John A. Meyers, of Morgantown,
Harry G. Linn and Daria B. Linn, of
Fairmont, W. J. Parkhill, Col. Harry
Sherrard and Hon. Richard Manhan, of
Steubenville, were at the Windsor.

Mr. Dykes Hannon, the popular Sec-
ond ward restauranter, will, in com-
pany with his wife, leave to-morrow for
Baltimore, and Washington, D. C. They
will also visit Norfolk, Va., Mr. Han-
non's birthplace. He has not been
there for twenty years.

Mrs. Frances Mayhoe and grand-
daughter, Mary, of Harrisburg, Va.,
who have been visiting relatives here
will leave for their home to-morrow.
Mrs. Mayhoe, who is 79 years, old has
just closed a tour of visiting her chil-
dren, whom she has not seen for a
number of years, taking in the cities of
Knoxville, Tenn., Youngstown, O.,
Johnstown, Pa., and this place.

DIED.

MEDER—On Sunday evening, September 11, 1892,
at 5:30 o'clock, CHARLES MEDER, in his 44th
year.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1714
Wood street, Wednesday afternoon at 2
o'clock. Friends of the family respectfully
invited to attend. Interment at Behnsular
Cemetery.

EIS—On Monday, September 12, 1892, at 11:32 p.
m., at his residence, JACOB EIS, aged 66 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.



None
Such

CONDENSED

Mince
Meat

Makes an every-day convenience of an
old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome.
Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest
award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each
package makes two large pies. Avoid
imitations—and insist on having the
NONE SUCH brand.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.
5012-NWFAW

UNDERTAKING.

LOUIS BERTSCHY,
(Formerly of Frew & Bertschy),
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND ARTERIAL EMBALMER.

1116 Main Street, East Side.
Calls by telephone answered day or night.
Store Telephone 635; residence, 306. ap7

ALEX. FREW,
1117 MAIN STREET,
UNDERTAKER.

Am prepared to conduct burials in a most sat-
isfactory manner; all modern undertaking ap-
pliances and fine black and white funeral cars.
Competent management guaranteed.
Coffins, Caskets and a full line of burial goods.
I aim to be prompt, considerate and reliable.
Calls by telephone:
Residence, Alex. Frew—No. 217.
Store, Thomas Lynch—No. 228.

FOLDING BEDS—G. MENDEL & CO.

G. MENDEL & CO.

Offer Inducements others cannot offer.
Novelties others have not. Sells the
best and cheapest.

FOLDING BEDS.

We are agents for the Gunn and Chi-
cago, the best Beds in the world.

UNDERTAKING.

This department is in charge of G. ED.
MENDEL. All calls will receive prompt
attention.

Residence Telephone No. 1. Store Telephone No. 49.

G. MENDEL & CO.,
1124 MAIN STREET.

WRAPS AND DRESS GOODS—GEO. E. STIFEL & CO.



Fall and Winter of '92

Finds us better prepared than ever to
meet the demands of the people with

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Wraps and Dress Goods

Having given these two lines our
special attention, we are confident
that we have the best selections and
greatest variety in the market and at
prices guaranteed lower than the
lowest.

We will Make Special Prices This Week

Geo. E. Stifel & Co.

FALL SUITS—D. GUNDLING & CO.

WIDE-AWAKE
AND TO THE FRONT.

With the Most Elegant Line of

FALL SUITS

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Never in the history of the Star Clothing House have we been able to
so completely overwhelm you with pleasant surprises. Ever since the
Spring season we have been inspecting, selecting and ordering with the
utmost care an array of goods which shall outlive anything shown in
West Virginia, and we have succeeded. The finest line of MEN'S, BOYS'
and CHILDREN'S SUITS, and the largest line of FURNISHING GOODS
from the leading houses who confine their product to us.

Honest Goods, Honest Prices, Honest Methods, and the grandest pos-
sible value for every dollar left with us.
Our nobby and elegant line of FALL OVERCOATS now ready for
your inspection.

D. Gundling & Co.

Star Clothiers and Furnishers, 34 and 36 Twelfth Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.—JOHN FRIEDEL & CO.

JOHN FRIEDEL & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

China, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall Paper

ROOM MOULDING, WINDOW SHADES.